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Marshal KIM IL SUNG Receives Secretary of C.C., HSWP

PYONGYANG, (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il Sung received on Apr. 10 Comrade Arpad Pullai, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, who visited our country.

Present on the occasion was Gyones Andras, Deputy-Head of the Foreign Relations Department of the Central Committee of the HSWP, who accompanied Secretary Arpad Pullai.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kim Yung Nam, vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the WPK, were also present.

Kadas Istvan, Ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Korea, was also on hand.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

Cambodian Solons Publish Articles Celebrating 56th Birthday of Premier KIM IL SUNG

PHNOM PENH, Apr. 12 (KCNA)—Phy Thien Lay, a member of the Cambodian National Assembly, on Apr. 10 published an article headlined "Reflecting on our reception by Premier Kim Il Sung," celebrating the 56th birthday of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Saying that a delegation of the Cambodian National Assembly on visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the summer of 1967 had the honour of being received by His Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, whom the entire Korean people boundlessly love, respect and adore, he wrote: "During my conversation with Premier Kim Il Sung, the Leader of the Korean people, I was deeply moved by his lofty virtues, modest and cheerful, and possessed of energetic, revolutionary sweep."

The author said:

Premier Kim Il Sung is a genius who has had unequalled fighting spirit from his young age.

With keen penetration and matchless patriotic ideas he, with his faithful comrades-in-arms, expelled imperialism and has built the self-sustaining, powerful independent state as we see today in the northern half of the Republic.

This is why the Korean people look up to him as the national hero and iron-willed genius commander.

After his triumphant return to the fatherland, he enforced land reform, nationalization of industry and other democratic reforms.

He is a great educationist who educates the masses of people and a great Leader who guides the people.

Thanks to the struggle they have waged upholding his ideas of *Juche*, the Korean people are leading a happy life today with nothing to worry about and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been converted into a prosperous, modern strong power, into an impregnable fortress which no formidable enemy dare leap at.

In the meantime, Theabak Nguon Shor, member of the Royal Council and lawyer of the Royal Court of Cambodia, published on Apr. 11 an article celebrating the 56th birthday of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Marshal KIM IL SUNG Receives GDR Party, Government Del.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, received on Apr. 16 the party and government delegation of the German Democratic Republic which visited the DPRK.

PYONGYANG, (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il Sung received on Apr. 16 the delegation of the German Socialist Unity Party and the Government of the German Democratic Republic, which visited our country.

Present on the occasion were delegation head Comrade Kurt Hager, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party; and members of the delegation Comrade Gerhard Weiss, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the GSUP and vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR; Comrade Lieutenant General Siegfried Weiss, vice-Minister of National Defence of the GDR; Comrade Josef Hegen, Secretary of State and First vice-Minister of the Foreign Ministry of the GDR; and Comrade Georg Henke, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the GDR to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present there were Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Kim Kyung Ryun, Chairman of the Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries; General Chi Byung Hak, vice-Minister of National Defence; Kim Yung Nam, vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; and Kim Jai Bong, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

Korean University Here Recognized

With the active support of the peoples in Japan and abroad, Korean University was officially recognized on Apr. 17 as a miscellaneous school.

The approval was announced by Mr. Ryokichi Minobe, Governor of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, at a press conference given at 4:15 p. m., Apr. 17.

This is very natural and appropriate in view of Japanese law, international law and practices and in the light of the historical background of the mass settlement of Koreans here.

Furthermore, this shows the correctness of the democratic, national education of Korean citizens in Japan.

Two years have passed since the Tokyo Metropolitan Government accepted an application for approval of Korean University and eight months have elapsed since Gov. Minobe asked the Private School Council of Tokyo to study the question. There were many twists and turns from the time when Korean University filed an application for approval.

In the meantime the Japanese Government did everything in its power to pass a "Foreigners' School Bill" designed to suppress the democratic, national education of Korean citizens in Japan and unjustifiably intervened in and obstructed the recognition of Korean University.

In keeping with this, the South Korean Pak Jung Hi clique left no stones unturned to prevent the approval.

But Korean University was recognized as a result of the struggle of Koreans here who, rallied rock-firm around Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, march forward upholding his teachings, and thanks to the support and encouragement of the Japanese people and the people of the world.

The approval of Korean University is of great significance for the development of our national education and for the furtherance of friendship and amity, and scientific and cultural exchange between the Korean and Japanese peoples.

President Han Duk Su of Korean University issued a statement on the matter at a news conference at 5:30 p.m., the same day at the Korean Hall.

(See full text of the statement on page 5)

Telegrams of Greetings

* Premier **Kim Il Sung** sent on Apr. 18 a telegram of greetings to **Fidel Castro Ruz**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the victory in the Playa Giron Battle.

* Premier **Kim Il Sung**, and President **Choi Yong Kun** sent on Apr. 3 a telegram of greetings to **Kadar Janos**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; **Pal Losonczi**, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic; and **Jeno Fork**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian Worker-Peasant Revolutionary Government, on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the liberation of Hungary, the national day of the Hungarian people.

* Premier **Kim Il Sung**, sent on Apr. 3 a telegram of greetings to **Leopold Sedar Senghor**, President of the Republic of Senegal, on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Senegal.

* Premier **Kim Il Sung** sent on Apr. 12 a telegram of greetings to Premier **Oldrich Cernik**, upon his appointment as Prime Minister of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

* Premier **Kim Il Sung** sent on Apr. 16 a telegram of greetings to **Nureddin Attasi**, Head of State of the Syrian Arab Republic, on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the independence of Syria.

* Premier **Kim Il Sung** received a telegram from **Habib Bourguiba**, President of the Republic of Tunisia, replying to his greetings sent on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Tunisia.

Marshal KIM IL SUNG Founds Anti-Jap. Guerrillas in Apr., 1932

The anti-Japanese guerrilla army, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed force of the Korean people, was founded by Marshal Kim Il Sung on April 25, 1932.

The founding of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army was a historic event of epoch-making significance in carrying out the great line of the accomplishment of the Korean revolution set forth by Marshal Kim Il Sung and in strengthening and developing in an all-round way the revolutionary movement in Korea in a new, higher stage and it became the solid guarantee for the victory in the revolution.

With the founding of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army, the Korean people came to have first in their history a genuine people's armed force against imperialism and the reactionary forces, thus marking a turning point in their anti-Japanese national-liberation movement for the restoration of the country, for freedom and liberation.

In the grimmest period of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, brightly illuminated the only right path for the Korean people in their struggle for achieving the liberation of the nation and the independence of the country.

From the late 1920's to the early 1930's the Japanese imperialists, while making more frantic war preparations for their aggression of the continent, strengthened their fascist suppression of the Korean people more than ever and obliterated free scope for any legal activities.

Together with this, keeping Korea as their food supplier and commodity market, the Japanese imperialists turned it into their supply base for an aggressive war on the continent and left no stone unturned to plunder it of its manpower and material resources to the maximum.

The strengthening of fascist suppression and plunder of the Korean people by the Japanese imperialists aggravated, to the extreme, the national and class contradictions between the Japanese imperialists and the Korean people.

This led to the rapid strengthening of the violent advance of the workers and peasants from the late 1920's to the early 1930's.

The situation created in those days made it imperative to deal a decisive blow at the Japanese imperialist aggressors who were strengthening their tyrannical policy towards the Korean people and bent on preparing for a new aggressive war, to give organization and purpose to the mounting violent struggle of the workers and peasants and go over to an active struggle capable of further developing it.

Of the forms of struggle in the national-liberation movement, the most active and decisive form of political struggle is an organized violent struggle—armed struggle, national liberation war. This is an inevitable conclusion in view of the nature of the aggressive forces of imperialism.

In this connection, Marshal Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"...Only by taking up arms can we seize power. Without taking up arms we cannot attain power... In order to seize power we should wage an armed struggle; by staging an election farce, we cannot attain power."

Marshal Kim Il Sung, on the basis of the scientific analysis of the revolutionary situation in our country and of the summing up of the experiences gained in the struggle

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, mapped out the most revolutionary line based on the stand of Juche.

of all forms waged in the preceding period, organized the anti-Japanese guerrillas, and personally tiding over all difficulties, waged an armed struggle against Japanese imperialism, thereby developing the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of the Korean people to a new, higher stage.

Marshal Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"In the darkest period of Japanese imperialist rule, the staunch Communists of our country organized, guided by the Marxist-Leninist theory, the anti-Japanese guerrilla army, the first contingent of the revolutionary people's armed forces in our country with the progressive workers and peasants and patriotic youth opposing Japanese imperialism, for the national independence and social emancipation of the Korean people."

Indeed, the line of anti-Japanese armed struggle laid down by Marshal Kim Il Sung was the only correct line for advancing the revolution and bringing earlier its victory under the obtaining conditions in which the fascist suppression by Japanese imperialism was unprecedentedly strengthened and even the slightest possibility of legal activities completely obliterated.

The line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle set forth by Marshal Kim Il Sung was a revolutionary line of *Juche* in which Marxism-Leninism was creatively applied to the actual realities of our country.

Over the historical period of 15 years from the outset of its founding to August 1945 when it defeated Japanese imperialism and achieved the restoration of the fatherland, the anti-Japanese guerrilla army under the personal guidance of Marshal Kim Il Sung developed the armed struggle continuously and vigorously, surmounting and tiding over all the hardships and difficulties.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle could achieve brilliant victories because it was organized and unfolded thoroughly based on Marshal Kim Il Sung's idea of *Juche* and his revolutionary spirit of self-reliance under the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism

In the flames of the protracted anti-Japanese armed struggle the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the Korean people were established.

Thanks to the revolutionary traditions the Korean people were able to attain great results in the revolution and construction after the Liberation.

The 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan, together with the people of the homeland, who have inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions are wholeheartedly convinced that there is neither unconquerable fortress nor insurmountable difficulty for them when they firmly arm themselvs with the revolutionary ideas of the great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious, iron-willed genius commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, who always leads the Korean revolution to victory, and march ahead, following his teachings.

Joint Communique Published on Visit of GDR Party And Gov't Delegation to DPRK

PYONGYANG, Apr. 17 (KCNA)—A joint communique on the visit of the delegation of the Party and Government of the German Democratic Republic to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was made public today in Pyongyang.

The joint communique reads in full:

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a delegation of the Party and Government of the German Democratic Republic headed by Comrade Kurt Hager, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, paid a friendship visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from Apr. 11 to Apr. 17, 1968.

During its stay, the delegation visited Mangyungdai, the cradle of the Korean revolution, where Comrade Kim Il Sung was born, and looked around the Korean Revolution Museum, the industrial-agricultural exhibition, the February 8 Vinalon Factory and a number of other factories and cultural organs in Pyongyang and Hamheung.

The delegation was accorded a warm welcome and hospitality wherever it went.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received the delegation of the Party and Government of the German Democratic Republic and had a friendly talk.

The delegation of the Party and Government of the German Democratic Republic also attended a Pyongyang city mass rally welcoming the delegation.

During its stay the delegation had an opportunity to acquaint itself with the successes and rich experiences gained by the Korean people in economy, culture, education and all other fields of socialist construction and in the strengthening of defence capacity.

These successes have been made under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Talks were held between the delegation of the Party and Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the delegation of the Party and Government of the German Democratic Republic.

Present at the talks from the Korean side were Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade Kim Kyung Ryun, Chairman of the Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries; Comrade Chi Byung Hak, vice-Minister of National Defence; Comrade Kim Yung Nam, vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Jai Bong, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Attending from the side of the German Democratic Republic were Comrade Kurt Hager, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party; Comrade Gerhard Weiss, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party and vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Siegfried Weiss, vice-Minister of National Defence; Comrade Josef Hegen, Secretary of State and First vice-Minister of the Foreign Ministry; Comrade Georg Henke, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and Comrade Heinz Bauer, functionary of the Central Committee of the Party.

At the talks, both sides informed each other of the situations of their countries and exchanged views on the questions of common concern.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere from beginning to end and were helpful to further deepening mutual understanding.

The visit of the delegation of the Party and Government of the German Democratic Republic to Korea and the talks held between both sides made a great contribution to further strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Parties, Governments and peoples of Korea and the German Democratic Republic.

Technical Innovation Making Progress in DPRK

The workers of factories and enterprises in different parts of the northern half of the DPRK, who are puttig spurs to the Chullima march upholding the great 10-point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic announced by respected and beloved Leader Premier Kim Il Sung are effecting a new revolutionary upsurge, maintaining a mobilized posture to provide against the recent frantic machinations of the U.S imperialists to start another war in Korea.

The workers in the domain of the mining industry launching the high-speed tunnelling movement for sending more coal to economic construction and defence upbuilding sites

The bloom rolling workers of the Kangsun Steel Works, the cradle of Chullima, explored reserves for scaling this year the eminence of production envisaged for the end of the Seven-Year Plan and wrought early in March the miracle of breaking in terms of capacity the level 7.5 times the rated capacity by working and living in the same fighting spirit and with the same mettle with which they had turned out 120,000 tons of steel slab from the bloom roller of 60,000 tons in rated capacity, upholding with a whole heart the teachings of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, at the difficult time in 1957 when the enemies at home and abroad resorted to desperate manoeuvres.

Leader of the heating work-team Chun Jang Sup improved the method for charging steel ingot and the installation for spraying crude petroleum to normalise the heat of the heating oven. This enabled him to tap reserves enough to heat 20,000 more tons of steel ingot a year. Following him, all the heating workers upped the production capacity of the heating oven to 125 per cent on an average per shift.

New records and innovations are reported daily and hourly from the Hwanghai Iron Works.

The red rolling workers who overfulfilled the rolled steel production plan last year through a struggle for carrying through the on-the-spot instructions of Premier Kim Il Sung have been raising the flames of innovation from the beginning of this year in the spirit of Chullima, the spirit of each matching a hundred foes. The daily production assignments are being overfulfilled by 50 per cent.

The furnacemen of the enterprise where Li Ki Joo works have increased the steel output per head more than 50 per cent by expanding the cubature of the electric hearths and actively introducing new technique and new work methods such as concentrated blowing of oxygen into the hearth through the establishment of an oxygen blowing control system.

In the domain of the machine industry, the technical equipment of medium and small machine factories has been further improved and part of them have gone over from the production of accessories to the production of machine parts by multiplying thousands of single purpose machines and specialized processing installations in response to the call of the Leader on building up many specialized medium and small machine factories by waging an extensive movement for begetting single purpose machines as a large number of local industrial factories were set up in the past by waging a Machine Tool Multiplying Movement.

Workers of the Kiyang Tractor Factory effecting innovation in the production of tractors every day to promote still more the technical revolution in the countryside

Big successes are being registered in this domain by the Chullima Daian Electric Machine Factory and many other large-scale machine factories including the factories where Kim Pyung Sik and Kim Kyung Myung work. In the recent three months the medium and small machine factories of these factories have increased the output 1.2 to 3 times by specializing in the production of many kinds of accessories which were produced at mother factories and have met the demands not only of the mother factories but also of other factories throughout the country.

Medium and small machine factories in all parts of the country are successfully undertaking 5-20 per cent of the total production assignments of their mother factories, thus greatly helping the mother factories in the pre-schedule fulfilment of this year's plan, set higher than last year's.

The red sentinels of rural mechanization of the Kiyang Tractor Factory, who are making the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader put forth in the great 10-point Political Programme their flesh and blood, have launched a struggle for reinforcing the overall technical equipment of the factory, the main stress laid on the production process of large-size tractors, bearing deep in mind each word of the Premier that **"How can we sit idle at a time when the South Korean people are languishing in hunger and waging a struggle at the cost of their blood? It is our lofty national duty and the supreme task of the nation to force the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of our territory, liberate South Korea and unify the fatherland by pooling strength with the South Korean people."**

The machine builders of the first processing shop of this factory are pushing ahead with the manufacture of single-purpose machines for forming conveyer lines for the production of engine bodies and other major accessories which has grown twice the results last year.

They are striving with might and main for forming a processing conveyer system, manufacturing for themselves efficient 8-shaft milling machines and over 10 other highly efficient machines for turning out more and faster large-size tractors to be used in speedily rehabilitating the devastated South Korean rural economy after the unification of the fatherland.

The Chullima riders of the Chullima Youth Shop are these days carrying out their daily production quotas at more than 150 per cent and forging and heating workers are accelerating production by raising the flames of collective innovation.

Ringing out from the deep underground pits of collieries throughout the country are songs of victory of the participants in high-speed tunnelling movement who are performing miracles and innovations every day on the front for sending more coal to economic construction and defence upbuilding sites.

The members of the Chullima First Tunnelling Company of the Youth Pit of the colliery where Kim Rak Jung works, who challenged the pit tunnelling companies (platoons) in the domain of the coal industry throughout the country to a high-speed pit tunnelling emulation and a large number of other pit tunnelling companies and platoons of collieries hit their pit tunnelling targets 1.2 to 1.8 times as of the end of March. Entering April, they are again surpassing the March level.

The red colliers of the coal mine where Li Yong Ki works finished with success as of Mar. 15 the first quarter year plan for anthracite production, set 40 per cent higher than the results in the corresponding period of last year, by strengthening the Chullima Work Team Movement in order to carry out with credit the task put forth before the mining industry in the great 10-point Political Programme.

The red colliers there put out in the first quarter of the year nearly 2 times as much anthracite as that in the same period of last year by carrying out their daily quotas without fail from the beginning of the year with the burning zeal to tunnel even one more metre and put out even one more ton of coal with the existing labour, installations and materials.

DPRK Trade Mission Set Up in Kuwait

A trade mission of our country recently opened in Kuwait under the agreement between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Kuwait on setting up a DPRK trade mission in Kuwait, according to a report from Kuwait.

Suh Sung Hoon, trade representative of our country, arranged a banquet in connection with the opening of the mission.

Present at the banquet were Sabah Al Ahmed Al Jaber, Foreign Minister of Kuwait; Jaber Al Ahmed Al Jaber, Minister of Commerce and Industry; Ahmed Jeid Al Sahan, Speaker of the National Assembly; and many other dignitaries of the Government of Kuwait.

Invited there were diplomatic representatives of foreign countries in Kuwait.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

New DPRK Ambassador to Congo (B) Appointed

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on Apr.6 a decree on recalling the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Republic of the Congo (B) and appointing a new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

According to the decree, Li Man Suk was appointed as new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Republic of the Congo (B).

On 8th Anniv. of April 19 Popular Uprising

No Force Can Check Advance of S. Korean People Following Marshal KIM IL SUNG

EDITORIAL

It is eight years since the heroic April 19 Popular Uprising was carried out by the South Korean people.

Now, with a vivid memory of the cataclysmic April 19 Popular Uprising, filled with abiding fidelity to and boundless adoration for Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan are vigorously supporting with kindred feelings the South Korean people who, with firm desire to be embraced in the warm bosom of the Leader, are resolutely struggling for the right to a decent life and other democratic freedoms and for the unification of the fatherland, and are firmly determined to certainly accomplish the independent unification of the country within our generation, combining their strength with them.

The April Popular Uprising was a mass struggle which the South Korean people resolutely waged in the teeth of brutal suppression by the enemy for over 70 days demanding freedom and liberation, new government and new life.

As Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, pointed out, **"The April uprising marked a turning point in the anti-American, national-salvation struggle of the people in South Korea."**

Through this struggle, the South Korean people came to realize that people could easily smash any bulwark of the imperialists only when they rose up in the struggle as a united might and that they could achieve victory in the struggle only through their own mass struggle.

Behind this conviction was the South Korean people's increasing trust in and adoration for Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement, who has steadfastly led the Korean people to victory and glory, happiness and prosperity, for over 40 years, taking upon himself the destiny of the country and nation since he started his revolutionary activities in his early years. Behind this conviction was also the South Korean people's burning longing for the northern half of the Republic which is daily developing and prospering under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader.

This was vividly demonstrated by the fact that a mother told her only son who took part in the struggle to keep next to his bosom a portrait of Marshal Kim Il Sung that she had kept secretly for over 10 years and also by the fact that many intellectuals and students shouted at the square, "Long live General Kim Il Sung!"

For this very reason, upholding the programme of the independent unification of the fatherland indicated in the report on the 15th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation delivered by the respected and beloved Leader in 1960, the South Korean people waged a vigorous struggle to promote national unification across the country, under the slogan, "Come to the South and go to the North and let's meet at Panmunjom!"

Frightened by this revolutionary advance of the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique staged a military coup d'etat and put the murderous fascist clique Pak Jung Hi band into power, in an attempt to dampen the South Korean people's surging adoration for the Leader and their burning longings for the northern half and prevent them from being inspired by the great achievements made there and to frustrate the independent unification of the fatherland.

After the military coup d'etat, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique imposed the unheard-of military fascist dictatorship upon the whole of South Korea, preaching "pro-American, anti-communism," and frantically suppressed the struggle of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people for the independent unification of the divided fatherland and freedom and democracy.

As a result, South Korea has been turned into a living hell. Owing to the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists and their puppets, the situation in Korea is now so explosive that a war may break out at any time.

Where there is exploitation and oppression, there is always the resistance of the people.

Even under the ruthless fascist oppression, upholding the teachings of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the South Korean people launched numerous struggles in opposition to the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the reaggression of the Japanese imperialists and in denunciation of the treacherous, nation-selling acts of the Pak Jung Hi clique. They included the anti-U.S. June 1962 struggle, the March 24—June 3 1964 struggle, against the "South Korea-Japan Talks," the August 1965 struggle against the "South Korea-Japan Treaty," and the struggle against the June 3 1967 unfair "election."

Special attention must be paid of the fact that the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people has developed to a more active form of struggle particularly since Marshal Kim Il Sung indicated the line of promoting the South Korean revolution in concrete terms at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea two years ago, in the face of the ever-more undisguised war provocations of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and their strengthened fascist suppression of the South Korean revolutionary and patriotic people.

Bearing deep in mind the teachings of the Leader, the South Korean people have waged various forms of struggles, political struggles and economic struggles, violent struggles and non-violent struggles, legal and illegal struggles and bravely developed their struggle to a more active stage, the stage of armed struggle.

Overcoming all the trials and ordeals and in the teeth of the sanguinary suppression of the enemy, the South Korean people are today struggling to arm themselves with the revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung, by studying the works of the Leader and the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle; they are making every effort to steadily expand and strengthen the main force of the revolution and form a broad anti-U.S., national salvation united front that embraces the patriotic forces of all circles and strata in South Korea.

The South Korean people should resolutely struggle to oppose the intensified war provocations of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique and their fascist popular suppression and win freedom and democracy. They should drive U.S. imperialism out of the country and down the Pak puppet regime to unify the fatherland.

With no suppression nor treachery can the U.S. imperialists and their stooges block the revolutionary advance of the South Korean people, who, upholding the teachings of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, with boundless adoration for him, wage a powerful struggle to win democratic freedoms and accomplish the independent unification of the fatherland, with burning desire to live happily under the wise leadership of the Leader.

Upholding the great 10-point Political Programme of Marshal Kim Il Sung, all the Korean citizens in Japan will more thoroughly arm themselves with his unitary ideas and do all their level to support the struggle of the South Korean people and achieve the independent unification of the fatherland.

Koreans Here Meet to Mark 8th Anniv. of April Uprising, Flay U.S. War Plot in Korea

On Apr. 19 the Central Meeting of Koreans in Japan to Commemorate the 8th Anniversary of the April 19 Uprising of the South Korean People and Condemn the New War Provocative Machinations of the U.S. Imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi Clique and Their Fascist Oppression of the South Korean People was held at the Kudan Hall, Tokyo.

The rally was attended by more than 2,000 Korean residents in Tokyo.

Having celebrated the 56th birthday of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, with boundless adoration for and fidelity to the Leader and with higher political enthusiasm and greater success in work, and having had Korean University legally authorized, the attendants were overwhelmed with renewed determination to uphold the great 10-point Political Programme announced by Marshal Kim Il Sung, devote themselves to the work of supporting positively the heroic anti-U.S., national salvation struggle of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people and of achieving the unification of their fatherland within our generation.

The meeting hall was strongly shaken by shouts of the attendants which meant: "U.S. imperialism, the sworn enemy, get out of South Korea at once!" "Down with the inveterate traitors Pak Jung Hi clique!" "Pak Jung Hi clique, immediately stop the murderous trial!" and "Let us vigorously support the heroic anti-U.S.; national salvation struggle of the South Korean people!"

On the back wall of the platform was hung respectfully a portrait of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The platform party was made up of Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGRYUN), vice-Chairmen of the CHONGRYUN CSC, other high ranking CHONGRYUN officials and workers and responsible men of organizations affiliated with CHONGRYUN.

Chairman Han Duk Su delivered a report to the rally.

Recalling the eventful April 19 Popular Uprising of eight years ago in which patriotic South Korean youths and students and people fought against the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique, shedding blood, the reporter defined the historic significance of the uprising.

Exposing thoroughly and condemning bitterly the war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique and their fascist oppression, Chairman Han Duk Su made a detailed account of the heroic anti-U.S., national salvation struggle of the South Korean who were diametrically opposed to the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The rally was greeted by guest speakers from the Japan Communist Party, the Japan Socialist Party, the Japan-Korea Association and other Japanese public organizations.

The rally unanimously adopted a letter addressed to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The rally also unanimously adopted an appeal addressed to the South Korean people.

View of the Central Meeting of Koreans in Japan to Commemorate the 8th Anniversary of the April 19 Uprising of the South Korean People and Condemn the New War Provocative Machinations of the U.S. Imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi Clique and Their Fascist Oppression of the South Korean People which was held on Apr. 19 in Tokyo

How Korean University Was Approved with Mounting Support Of Japanese People

On Apr. 17, Korean University, the highest institute of learning of our national education, was approved with the unanimous support of public opinion in Japan and abroad.

It goes without saying that the legal authorization of Korean University is extremely natural and adequate. However, owing to all sorts of obstructionist machinations on the part of the reactionaries, Koreans here had to go through many difficulties until they acquired a legal status for Korean University.

Korean University which was founded in April of 1956 under the warm care extended by Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, moved in 1959 to the present location, Kodaira City, west of Tokyo.

Since the very first day of its founding, Korean University has been legally operated according to Japanese law and has long since been aspiring after its recognition so that its legal status may be specified.

Such an urgent aspiration of 600,000 Koreans here, however, was not realized long because of the unwarranted manoeuvrings of the reactionaries in Japan and abroad. Nonetheless, public opinion calling for the approval of Korean University was mounting higher at a rapid pace with each passing day. In particular, the recognition was strongly demanded by presidents of 40 Japanese universities who participated in the conferences of President Han Duk Su of Korean University with presidents of various Japanese universities held in November of 1966 in Osaka and in March of 1967 in Tokyo, respectively. This fact made a great contribution toward arousing public opinion.

Besides, 187 noted Japanese scholars including Hyoe Ouchi, former President of Hosei University, and Shigeru Nambara, former President of Tokyo University conducted a 2,000-signature-collecting campaign and overfulfilled their target; Shinichiro Tomonaga, President of the Japan Science Council and other members filed a written petition with their Government for the recognition of Korean University according to a decision of the council; 15 local assemblies in the Santama district including the City Assembly of Kodaira where Korean University is situated, adopted resolutions supporting its recognition.

As public opinion calling for the promotion of the approval mounted higher, Mr. Ryokichi Minobe, Governor of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, who replaced former Governor R. Azuma, said in June of last year that "To solve the question of approval of Korean University is a demand of public opinion. To delay it any longer is to neglect my duty as Governor." In September of the same year he asked the Private School Council to study the question.

Despite this, the Japanese Government brought pressure to bear upon Gov. Minobe, threatening that it "will take an administrative step stronger than a warning" and that Gov. Minobe "must consult with Education Minister about the approval," while issuing a "note of vice-Education Minister" to the effect that Gov. Minobe "must delay the recognition until the passage of the 'Foreigners' School Bill."

Meanwhile, over 2,000 well-known Japanese men of culture, seven lawyers' bodies including the International Lawyers' Association and the Free Bar Association and professors and faculty members of tens of Japanese universities such as Waseda and Hosei blamed the Government for the attitude in their statements and petitions and demanded earlier approval of Korean University.

On the other hand, FISE, IUS, Havana University and social bodies and universities of various countries the world sent telegrams and letters to Japanese Prime Minister and President of the Private School Council, calling for the recognition of Korean University.

Under the circumstances, the Private School Council submitted on Apr. 5 its "report" to Gov. Minobe.

But the "report" presented by the council which delayed on purpose its conclusion on the question for about eight months is an unjustifiable one reflecting the stand of the Japanese Government, which resorted to every way and means to obstruct the legal recognition of Korean University.

Therefore, the Japan Communist Party, the Japan Socialist Party, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, the Japan Teachers' Union, the Japan-Korea Association, the Japan High School Teachers' Union and other political parties and social bodies published statements denouncing the council for its unjustified and biased "report."

Prominent Japanese lawyers analyzed the unjustifiableness of the "report" from a viewpoint of administrative law, and the "Conference for the Defence of Repatriation and National Education of Koreans in Japan" and the "Liaison Council for the Defence of National Education and Repatriation of Koreans in Japan" (consisting of 77 political parties and social organizations) held on Apr. 9 a joint meeting of their representatives from all walks of life to promote the approval of Korean University and 190 representatives of over 100 organizations unanimously adopted a statement expressing their firm resolve to staunchly fight for the realization of approval of the university.

Japanese scholars and men of culture who expressed support for the approval of Korean University amounted to more than 10,000 and it is reported that over 40,000 telegrams and letters asking for the immediate recognition of Korean University were sent to Gov. Minobe during only ten days after the submitting of the "report" on Apr. 5.

Thus, Korean University was recognized at last on Apr. 17 thanks to the strong struggle of Koreans here and with the active support of the Japanese people and the people of the world.

We hereby extend our warmest thanks to the people of the world for having rendered unqualified support and encouragement to our struggle to obtain a legal status for the university.

Statement of President Han Duk Su Of Korean University

President Han Duk Su held a press conference on Apr. 17 at the Korean Hall in connection with the approval of Korean University.

Today, Mr. Ryokichi Minobe, Governor of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, recognized Korean University as a miscellaneous school. This means that Gov. Minobe fairly handled the question on the basis of the existing Japanese laws concerned and that his action is extremely appropriate. The approval of Korean University is of great significance for the development of the democratic, national education of Korean citizens in Japan and for the strengthening of scientific and cultural change and that of friendship and amity between the Korean and Japanese peoples.

Two years have passed since the Tokyo Metropolitan Government authorities received an application for approval of Korean University and eight months have elapsed since the Governor referred the matter to the Tokyo Metropolitan Private School Council. Though there were many twists and turns during the period, the recognition of Korean University was realized today at last thanks to the active support and encouragement of broad sections of the Japanese people.

I, in the name of all the faculty members, students of Korean University and Korean citizens in Japan, sincerely express thanks to the Japanese people for their active support and encouragement regarding the recognition of Korean University.

Since Korean University was founded in April of 1956 under the warm care extended by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, it has consistently educated and brought up children of Korean citizens here as worthy sons and daughters of the DPRK and reliable workers capable of contributing toward the construction of the country, and has made efforts to deepen friendship and amity with the Japanese people and the peoples of various countries of the world.

Since graduates from Korean High Schools were denied the permission to enter Japanese universities and Koreans here had no freedom of travel to and from the fatherland, the setting up of Korean University was very justifiable and its approval was a pressing demand of Korean parents here.

However, it was because of the obstruction based on an unjustifiable political aim that the approval was delayed until now. It is crystal-clear that this is related to the unwarranted machinations of the Japanese Government to suppress the national education of Korean citizens in Japan.

As is well known, today the Japanese authorities are trying to make into law the notorious "Foreigners' School Bill" by hook or by crook in the current Diet session.

The "Foreigners' School Bill" is a suppressive law aimed at oppressing the democratic, national education of Korean citizens in Japan and deprive them of it. Precisely for this reason, broad sections of the public including Japanese scholars, educationists, men of culture, all the opposition parties and many social bodies and local assemblies are opposing it.

The realization of the recognition of Korean University shows that the national education of Korean citizens here is fully justifiable and that unbiased public opinion is unanimously opposing any unjust schemes to suppress it.

Availing ourselves of the approval, we will make more efforts to further develop our national education and strengthen the work of our university and at the same time make continued endeavours to further friendship and amity, and scientific and cultural exchange between the Korean and Japanese peoples.

We strongly demand once again that the Japanese authorities ensure the right to democratic, national education for Korean citizens here and hope from the bottom of our hearts that the Japanese people will continuously extend positive support and encouragement to our national education.

Japanese People Support Approval of Korean University

Broad sections of the Japanese people are overjoying at the news of the authorization of Korean University.

Immediately after the authorization of the university, on Apr. 17, political parties and social bodies in Japan made statements on the matter.

These political parties and social bodies were the Japan Communist Party, the Japan Socialist Party, the Democratic Socialist Party, the Clean Government Party, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, the Japan-Korea Association, the Tokyo Council for the Defence of the Repatriation and National Education of Koreans in Japan, and the Federation of Women's Organizations of Japan

In the statements they warmly hailed the authorization of the university and expressed the firm determination to further strengthen the movements against the "Bill for Foreigners' Schools."

Tomio Nishizawa, Presidium Member of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party said as follows:

Our party, which has been constantly defending the democratic, national rights of Korean nationals in Japan in the spirit of developing real understanding between the peoples of Japan and Korea, heartily rejoices over the authorization of the university and actively supports the stand of Governor Ryokichi Minobe.

Under the difficult circumstances, in which the Sato Government and reactionary forces at home and abroad are manoeuvring to suppress the right of Koreans in Japan to democratic, national education, the realization of the authorization of the university is one of the important successes achieved as a result of the vigorous struggle of Korean nationals in Japan in active cooperation with Japanese democratic forces.

DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Statement on Vietnam:

Blasts War Moves of U.S. Imperialism behind "Peace Talks"

PYONGYANG, Apr. 20 (KCNA)—The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued the following statement yesterday in connection with the recent vicious schemings of the U.S. imperialists to further expand the war against the Vietnamese people under the signboard of "peace talks":

Lately, the U.S. imperialists are making ever more desperate efforts to wriggle out of the predicament of serious political and military defeats in the aggressive war in Vietnam.

Johnson, war boss of U.S. imperialism, in the so-called statement on "partial cessation of bombing" of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam dated Mar. 31 last, announced that they are "ready to go anywhere, at any time" for "prompt talks" with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and, at the same time, openly declared that they would further expand the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people.

In the Apr. 3 statement issued in this connection, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, denouncing the deceptive nature of the "peace talks" of the U.S. imperialists and their schemes to escalate the war, declared its readiness to appoint its representative to contact the U.S. representative with a view to determining with the U.S. imperialists the unconditional cessation of the bombing raids and all other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Nevertheless, as pointed out in the Apr. 13 statement by the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists are deliberately delaying talks between the two sides, causing trouble over the choice of the place for preliminary contacts.

This is evidence that the U.S. imperialists are machinating to further expand the war against the Vietnamese people under the signboard of "peace talks."

At present the U.S. imperialist aggressors are intensifying as never before bombing and bombardment of the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam north of the 17th Parallel from the air and sea, and conducting the "military operations," the biggest ones in the history of the Vietnam war, in the broad areas of South Vietnam.

The U.S. imperialists are also scheming to dispatch again more than 10,000 U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and more troops of their satellite countries newly to South Vietnam, call up over 40,000 "reservists", and drastically increase military expenses.

Synchronizing with this, the Johnson clique hatched a new vicious scheme in Honolulu, calling U.S. imperialist homicidal generals and puppets.

All these facts still more clearly reveal that the "peace talks" hoax advertized by the U.S. imperialist without letup is a crafty, shameless deceptive trick to camouflage the brigandish nature of the aggressive war in Vietnam to placate the world public opinion.

The Korean people vehemently denounce the war escalation schemes of the U.S. imperialists who are further intensifying the war in Vietnam, using the "peace negotiations" as a smokescreen.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people support the just stand manifested by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in its statements.

With no deceptive trick or desperate war escalation maneuvers can the U.S. imperialist aggressors save themselves from the doom of final defeat, which has already become apparent in the Vietnam war, nor can they subdue the heroic Vietnamese people who are filled with the firm determination to fight resolutely till the day of final victory.

The further the U.S. imperialists escalate the war, continuously clinging to the crafty deceptive trick, the more it will inflame the hatred and enmity of the Vietnamese people and the world progressive people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the further it will precipitate their miserable death and ruin.

Today the North and South Vietnamese people are firmly holding the initiative of the war in the sacred struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation to liberate the South, defend the North and reunify the fatherland, dealing decisive blows to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and driving the aggressors into an inextricable deep abyss.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must stop bombing raids and all other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam definitively, unconditionally and totally, end the aggressive war in Vietnam and take out of South Vietnam all the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and troops of their satellite countries and puppets without delay.

Vietnam belongs to the Vietnamese people and the Vietnam question must be solved by the Vietnamese people themselves.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people fully support the four-point stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Political Programme of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the fairest political basis for the solution of the Vietnam question.

The U.S. imperialists must not run wild but must take their blood-stained hands off Vietnam at once.

If the U.S. imperialists, defying the just demand of the Vietnamese people and the strong opposition of the world peace-loving people, continue to take the road of expanding the aggressive war in Vietnam, they will be unable to escape still more stern punishment.

The righteous struggle of the Vietnamese people to liberate the South, defend the North and reunify the country will certainly be crowned with victory.

Rodong Shinmoon Brands

"Honolulu Talks" as Aimed at New War in Korea

The Apr. 17 issue of Rodong Shinmoon, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, said in a commentary that the "talks" between the war-incendiary Johnson and traitorous puppet Pak Jung Hi in Honolulu were the direct continuation of the U.S. imperialists' machination to provoke a new war in Korea and were aimed at putting further spur to their war preparations by further concretizing the war plan the U.S. imperialists have been pushing ahead in a naked way up to this date, dispatching their servants of aggression to South Korea.

The commentary said: According to press reports from South Korea, at the closed door talks war-maniac Johnson and his lackeys Pak Jung Hi bandits will put "main emphasis" on the question of "guaranteeing security" and "increasing the defence capacity" of South Korea and puppet Pak Jung Hi will request his master to take an "immediate and effective joint retaliatory step" against so-called "aggressive action from the North." This clearly discloses the vicious aim of the secret talks designed to speed up new war provocation in Korea.

Drawing attention to the fact that the "Honolulu talks" synchronize with the further intensification of the war racket which has been stepped up since war-incendiary Johnson flew into South Korea and clamoured for a war, raving about "showdown of strength" and has become all the more frenzied particularly following the incident of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo," the commentary wrote:

Occasioned by the incident of the armed spy ship "Pueblo," the U.S. imperialist aggressors massed the armed forces on a large scale in South Korea and in the waters off Korea, while reinforcing and deploying near the Military Demarcation Line their armed forces and military equipment and perpetrating more frequently heinous hostile provocations against the northern half of the Republic by mobilizing the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and South Korean puppet army under their direct command.

Along with this, many U.S. imperialist war servants crept into South Korea and South Korean puppet bosses were called to Washington for concretizing the plan for aggressive war, such as the "reinforcement of combat force" of the South Korean puppet army and increase of military "aid."

Noting that the Johnson clique are running wild in the maneuvers for aggressive war provocation, examining the "Korean situation" even with such notorious war criminals as Eisenhower who participated in the last Korean War, the commentary wrote: All this once again shows that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are not only the inveterate enemy imposing all sorts of calamities upon the South Korean people, occupying one half of our fatherland, but the heinous war-maniacs going on the rampage for new war provocation in Korea.

Referring to the dirty behaviours of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique who are asking more military "aid" of their master, clamouring that "we will fight to the end even if the whole land may be scorched," the commentary declared that this was the treacherous act which could be committed only by the dyed-in-the-wool stooges of the U.S. imperialists and unheard-of truculent bandits.

The commentary branded and condemned as another intolerable challenge to the Korean people the "Honolulu talks," a product of the heinous plot of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to take one step farther in the new war provocation maneuvers in Korea and one more expression of the ever-intensified war frenzy of U.S. imperialism.

It stressed:

The war policy will only precipitate the doom of the U.S. imperialists.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and ever-victorious, iron-willed genius commander, our people will not tolerate any criminal plot or provocation of the U.S. imperialist aggressors against the Korean people.

We are fully prepared to cope with any provocation and surprise attack of the enemy.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors persistently take the road of war by continuously aggravating the situation, not lending an ear to our warnings, the enemy will be unable to escape an annihilating retaliatory blow at the hands of our people.

U.S. Imperialism Repeats Armed Attacks on KPA Posts

In the period from Mar. 25 to Apr. 16, the U.S. imperialist aggressors not only illegally introduced various kinds of heavy and automatic weapons, such as M-47 heavy tanks, 60 mm mortars and 57 mm recoilless guns, into the DMZ but also perpetrated the hostile provocative acts of firing over 3,800 bullets and shells from these weapons on 172 occasions.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors also dispatched armed spy bandits into the area of the DPRK on three occasions—Apr. 1, 2 and 4—to perpetrate hostile provocations and attempted an open armed attack on the area of the DPRK south of Kwijon *ri* in the western sector of the front by infiltrating scores of armed bandits at around 9 on Apr. 4. Earlier, at around 10 on Mar. 27, the enemy attempted a reckless armed attack on the DPRK, by sending armed bandits into the area of the DPRK, 8 km east of Suam *ri* in the western sector of the front.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated scores of armed bandits, under the cover of firing of heavy and automatic weapons, on three occasions, at around seven hours, 10 hours 43 minutes and 14 hours, on Apr. 17 to commit attacks on the posts of the Korean People's Army.

But these armed scoundrels were repelled and wiped out each time under the powerful retaliatory blows of sentinels of the KPA.

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